(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:47:31 ON 06 MAR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:47:55 ON 06 MAR 2003

L1	292555	S CATHETER OR CATHETERS OR BALLOON OR BALLOONS OR STENT OR STEN
L2	5154463	S SHEATH? OR COVER? OR COAT? OR JACKET? OR SLEEVE? OR CAP OR CA
L3	185333	S ZERO ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? OR PREVENT? (10N) (ABSORB? OR ABS
L4	1038648	S BLOCK?
L5	4907	S L1 AND L2 AND (L3 OR L4)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:50:55 ON 06 MAR 2003

L6	1	POLYETHYLENE/CN
L7	1	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE/CN
L8	1	POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE/CN
L9	1	CELLULOSE ACETATE/CN
L10	1	NYLON 6/CN
L11	1	POLYACRYLATE/CN
L12	1	POLYACRYLONITRILE/CN
L13	1	POLYSTYRENE/CN
L14	1	GLASS/CN
L15	1	GELATIN/CN
L16	1	AMYLOSE/CN
L17	3	PARYLENE (C OR D OR N)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:11:46 ON 06 MAR 2003

L18	421049	S L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 O
L19	119	S L5 AND L18
L20	113	DUPLICATE REMOVE L19 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L21	143	S L1 AND L2 (10N) L3
L22	14	S L20 AND L21
L23	6593	S L1/TI AND L2/TI
L24	0	S (L23 AND L3 AND L18) NOT L22
L25	27	S L23 AND L3
L26	14	S L25 AND L2(10N)L3
L27	12	S L26 NOT L22
L28	9	DUPLICATE REMOVE L27 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L29	147380	S PACKAG?
L30	18	S L1/TI AND L29/TI
L31	0	S L30 AND L2 AND L3
L32	82271	S SHEATH OR SHEATHS
L33	1459	S L1 (5N)L32
L34	34	S L18 AND L33
L35	34	S L34 NOT (L22 OR L28 OR L30)
L36	29	DUPLICATE REMOVE L35 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 14 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97052693 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97052693 PubMed ID: 8897327
TITLE: **Effect of polytetrafluoroethylene ***covering*** of Palmaz ***stents*** on the development of intimal hyperplasia in human iliac arteries.**
AUTHOR: Marin M L; Veith F J; Cynamon J; Parsons R E; Lyon R T; Suggs W D; Bakal C W; Waahl S; Sanchez L A; Yuan J G; Ohki T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, Montefiore Medical Center, University Hospital, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, NY 10467, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL 02990-03 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF VASCULAR AND INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY, (1996 Sep-Oct) 7 (5) 651-6.
Journal code: 9203369. ISSN: 1051-0443.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199702
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970219
Last Updated on STN: 19970219
Entered Medline: 19970204

AB PURPOSE: The occurrence of neointimal hyperplasia within a ***stent*** may result in restenosis with recurrent symptoms of end-organ ischemia. This study evaluated the **potential of a nonporous ***covering*** of a ***stent*** to function as a ***barrier*** to the formation of intrastent neointimal hyperplasia.** MATERIALS AND METHODS: Twelve endovascular ***stent*** grafts were used to treat 12 high-risk patients with limb-threatening ischemia secondary to long-segment iliac artery occlusion. A 6-mm, thin-walled polytetrafluoroethylene graft was inserted and anchored to the common iliac artery with use of Palmaz ***stents*** . Each ***stent*** was ***covered*** by graft material over one-half of its length. Control angiograms obtained immediately after graft insertion were compared with follow-up angiograms obtained between 4 and 6 months after the initial procedure. On each angiogram, the region of the ***stent*** was magnified by 20x to permit computerized luminal diameter measurements. RESULTS: The mean luminal diameter within the ***stent*** was significantly greater on the ***covered*** (7.7 mm +/- 0.33 standard deviation) compared with the uncovered (6.7 mm +/- 0.85 standard deviation) portions ($P < .01$). CONCLUSIONS: Partially ***covered*** ***stents*** are a unique model for assessing the effects of an extrinsic ***stent*** ***covering*** on arterial healing and myointimal hyperplasia. **These data suggest that a relatively nonporous ***covering*** of polytetrafluoroethylene may inhibit ***stent*** -related restenosis in iliac arteries.**

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:147226 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:208975
TITLE: **Membranes suitable for medical use**
INVENTOR(S): Bigonzi-Jaker, Anna Marie; Jaker, Marc L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): RTC, Inc., USA; Bigonzi-Jaker, Anna Marie; Jaker, Marc L.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9807450	A2	19980226	WO 1997-US14377	19970814
WO 9807450	A3	19980903		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9740687	A1	19980306	AU 1997-40687	19970814
US 6240968	B1	20010605	US 1997-911469	19970814

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-23405P	P	19960814
US 1996-30589P	P	19961114
WO 1997-US14377	W	19970814

AB **A modified polytetrafluoroethylene resin membrane material is provided for a variety of medical or other applications.** The material may be used as a bandage, tissue ***barrier*** , **article ***covering***** or ***coating*** . Layers of the membrane may be combined to form ***tubes*** useful alone or ***tubes*** which can be combined with other ***tubes*** or manipulated.

L28 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:545414 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200545414
TITLE: Expandable ***stent*** delivery ***sheath*** and method of use.
AUTHOR(S): Stalker, Kent C. B.; Voss, Larry
ASSIGNEE: Advanced Cardiovascular Systems, Inc.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6443979 September 03, 2002
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Sep. 3, 2002) Vol. 1262, No. 1, pp. No Pagination. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

AB An expandable delivery sheath is provided for intravascular introduction into a patient's vasculature by means of a guiding catheter. An interventional device, such as a stent delivery catheter, is subsequently advanced within the expandable sheath to a point where the stent traverses an arterial lesion. The ***sheath*** forms a protective ***barrier*** between the lesion and the stent and it delivery catheter, thereby preventing the creation of emboli which might otherwise be produced by abrasion of the stent against the plaque of the arterial lesion. Prior to expansion of the stent, the expandable sheath is retracted from the area of treatment.

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 9 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002620578 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22265379 PubMed ID: 12378397
TITLE: *****Stent*** ***coating*** : a new approach in interventional cardiology.**
AUTHOR: Wieneke Heinrich; Sawitowski Thomas; Wnendt Stephan; Fischer Alfons; Dirsch Olaf; Karoussos Ira Ariadne; Erbel Raimund
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cardiology, University Essen, Germany.. heinrich.wieneke@uni-essen.de
SOURCE: HERZ, (2002 Sep) 27 (6) 518-26. Ref: 80
Journal code: 7801231. ISSN: 0340-9937.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021017
Last Updated on STN: 20030221
Entered Medline: 20030219

AB BACKGROUND: Since its introduction in clinical cardiology, several studies have shown the superiority of coronary stent implantation as compared to conventional angioplasty. However, restenosis still remains a major drawback of this new technique. Basic research in animal models could identify stent-related factors like stent-material and stent-design as major determinants of intima proliferation. Since materials with good biocompatibility often have unsuitable mechanical properties and vice versa, **the concept of stent coating has been developed to allow the combination of favorable characteristics from different materials.** PASSIVE ***COATING*** : In general, passive ***coatings*** , which only serve as a ***barrier*** between the stainless steel and the tissue, and active ***coatings*** , which directly interfere with the process of intima proliferation have been identified. Currently there are several passive coatings commercially available with good results in animal models and preliminary reports from clinical studies. ACTIVE COATING: As any surface induces some kind of tissue reaction promoting restenosis, an active stent coating with antiproliferative drugs has been proposed. However, while animal studies revealed convincing results, preliminary clinical studies not only showed active stent coating effective in preventing restenosis, but also demonstrated the potential risks of this new approach. Although this technique may harbor some specific risks, with the introduction of stent coating a new chapter of interventional cardiology has been flipped open.

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:179298 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200179298
TITLE: Effect of maximum ***barrier* precautions and antibiotic- ***coated*** ***catheter*** on bloodstream infections.**
AUTHOR(S): Gilliam, C. H. (1); Bhutta, A. T. (1); Shaw, J. L. (1); Parker, J. G. (1); Simpson, D. D. (1); Schexnayder, S. M. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department of Pediatrics, Arkansas Children's Hospital,

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR USA
SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Medicine, (January, 2001) Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 131A. http://www.jinvmed.com/. print.
Meeting Info.: Joint Regional Meeting of the Southern Society for Clinical Investigation, the American Federation for Medical Research, Southern Section, the Southern Society for Pediatric Research, the Ambulatory Pediatric Association, the American Physiological Society, the Experimental Biology and Medicine, Southern Section and the Southern Society of General Internal Medicine New Orleans, Louisiana, USA March 01-03, 2001
ISSN: 1081-5589.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:239878 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200239878
TITLE: ***Packaging*** of ***catheter*** products.
AUTHOR(S): Schmidt, Philip D. (1); Kafrawy, Adel
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Arlington, TX USA
ASSIGNEE: Ethicon, Inc.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6357589 March 19, 2002
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Mar. 19, 2002) Vol. 1256, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
AB According to one aspect of the invention, a medical package is provided which includes a housing, and a catheter product. The housing defines an enclosure which is sealed against ingress of contaminants. The housing has at least a first part and a second part which is movable relative to the first part to open the enclosure. At least one of the parts has a plurality of pores through which a sterilization fluid can enter the enclosure, but which substantially prevent entry of contaminants into the enclosure. The catheter product includes a body, and a vascular access member. The vascular access member has a first end and a second, vascular entry end. The first end is secured to the body and the second end is located distant from the body. The catheter product is located entirely within the enclosure. The catheter product is secured in position to the housing. The catheter product is removed from the housing after the second part is moved relative to the first part to open the enclosure.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:44707 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200044707
TITLE: ***Packaging*** sheaths for intra-aortic ***balloon*** ***catheters***.
AUTHOR(S): Andrews, R. R.; Edelman, W.; Hunt, I. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Norfolk, Mass. USA
ASSIGNEE: ST. JUDE MEDICAL, INC.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5524757 June 11, 1996

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 11, 1996) Vol. 1187, No. 2, pp. 973-974.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:36504 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200036504
TITLE: ***Catheter*** ***packaging*** .
AUTHOR(S): Van, Es, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Roden Netherlands
ASSIGNEE: CORDIS CORPORATION
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5501341 March 26, 1996
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (March 26, 1996) Vol. 1184, No. 4, pp. 2113.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:36007 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200036007
TITLE: ***Packaging*** having discrete retainers for a medical ***catheter*** and method.
AUTHOR(S): Gonzalez, R. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cooper City, Fla. USA
ASSIGNEE: CORDIS CORPORATION
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5497601 March 12, 1996
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (March 12, 1996) Vol. 1184, No. 2, pp. 743.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:12604 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200012604
TITLE: ***Catheter*** ***package*** and delivery system.
AUTHOR(S): Gross, J. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wareham, Mass. USA
ASSIGNEE: THE KENDALL COMPANY
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5372254 Dec. 13, 1994
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec. 13, 1994) Vol. 1169, No. 2, pp. 885-886.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:346148 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100346148
TITLE: ***Packaging*** of ***catheter*** products.
AUTHOR(S): Schmidt, Philip D. (1); Kafrawy, Adel
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Arlington, TX USA
ASSIGNEE: Ethicon, Inc.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6186325 February 13, 2001
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb. 13, 2001) Vol. 1243, No. 2, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
AB According to one aspect of the invention, a medical package is provided which includes a housing, and a catheter product. The housing defines an enclosure which is sealed against ingress of contaminants. The housing has at least a first part and a second part which is movable relative to the first part to open the enclosure. At least one of the parts has a plurality of pores through which a sterilization fluid can enter the enclosure, but which substantially prevent entry of contaminants into the enclosure. The catheter product includes a body, and a vascular access member. The vascular access member has a first end and a second, vascular entry end. The first end is secured to the body and the second end is located distant from the body. The catheter product is located entirely within the enclosure. The catheter product is secured in position to the housing. The catheter product is removed from the housing after the second part is moved relative to the first part to open the enclosure.

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:129449 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100129449
TITLE: Central venous ***catheters*** : Labelling and ***packaging*** , distance markings and scale, tipe configuration and surface finish.
Original Title: Cateteres venosos centrales: Etiquetado y embalaje, expresion de las dimensiones, marcas de longitud y escala, punta y acabado de la superficie e inspeccion visual..
AUTHOR(S): Gomez Domingo, M. R. (1); Sune-Negre, J. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Servicio de Farmacia, Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona Spain
SOURCE: Ciencia y Tecnologia Pharmaceutica, (2000) Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 141-152. print.
ISSN: 1575-3409.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Spanish
AB Historical revision, bibliographic introduction, legislation and tests according to standards for central venous catheters has been described in previous works. In this one, a group of experimental works for central venous catheters begins. The information provided for labelling and packaging, size designation, distance markings and scale, tip configuration and surface finish, and visual inspection are studied in this first work.

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:256 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100000256
TITLE: ***Catheter*** ***package*** .
AUTHOR(S): Pettersson, Agnet (1); Utas, Jan
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Goteborg Sweden
ASSIGNEE: Astra Aktiebolag, Sodertalje, Sweden
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6065597 May 23, 2000
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (May 23, 2000) Vol. 1234, No. 4, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
AB A catheter package (10; 110; 210) comprising a catheter (1; 101; 201) positioned within an inner container (2; 102; 202) permeable to a sterilizing agent, for example an ethylene oxide gas. An outer container (3; 103; 203) which prevents access of moisture to the interior thereof encloses the inner container and catheter assembly. Two or more catheters may be stored in individual inner containers within the outer container.

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:470110 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000470110
TITLE: ***Catheter*** ***packaging*** system.
AUTHOR(S): Farrell, Thomas (1); Treacy, Kevin; Berthiaume, William A.; Davis, Randall W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Galway Ireland
ASSIGNEE: AVE Connaught, Galway, Ireland
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6053313 April 25, 2000
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Apr. 25, 2000) Vol. 1233, No. 4, pp. No pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
AB A package is provided for a catheter which comprises an elongate tube, having a proximal end and a distal end, for receiving a catheter shaft. The proximal end includes a sleeve element sized to accommodate one or more catheter shaft accessories located on the proximal end of the catheter, and a retainer portion for releasably retaining the catheter and catheter shaft accessories. The retainer portion is engageable with the sleeve element and is axially slidable relative thereto, between a storage state in which the retainer portion and the retained catheter shaft accessories are located substantially within the sleeve element and a usable state in which the retainer portion and the retained catheter shaft accessories are withdrawn from the sleeve element.

L30 ANSWER 13 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:213290 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR36:102504
TITLE: URINARY ***CATHETER*** ***PACKAGE*** .
AUTHOR(S): REIF T H; WARNKEN L E; SNYDER R A
CORPORATE SOURCE: 5213 GREENCROFT DRIVE, DAYTON, OHIO 45426, USA.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 4811847 14 Mar 1989

SOURCE: Off. Gaz. U. S. Pat. Trademark Off., Pat., (1989) 1100 (2), 863.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L30 ANSWER 14 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:16760 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR36:4437
TITLE: ***CATHETER*** ***PACKAGING*** SYSTEM.
AUTHOR(S): TATERKA M; JANG Y-T; WADE J J P; LIEBMANN V L
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAKE JACKSON, TEX., USA.
ASSIGNEE: MALLINCKRODT, INC
PATENT INFORMATION: US 4779727 25 Oct 1988
SOURCE: Off. Gaz. U. S. Pat. Trademark Off., Pat., (1988) 1095 (4), 1759.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001200252 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21184245 PubMed ID: 11287535
TITLE: Intravascular US-guided direct intrahepatic portacaval shunt with a PTFE-covered stent-graft: feasibility study in swine and initial clinical results.
AUTHOR: Petersen B; Uchida B T; Timmermans H; Keller F S; Rosch J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dotter Interventional Institute, Oregon Health Sciences University L342, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd., Portland, OR 97201, USA.. bryan.petersen@med.va.gov
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF VASCULAR AND INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY, (2001 Apr) 12 (4) 475-86.
Journal code: 9203369. ISSN: 1051-0443.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010806
Last Updated on STN: 20010806
Entered Medline: 20010802

AB PURPOSE: To determine the feasibility of the creation of a direct intrahepatic inferior vena cava (IVC)-to-portal-vein shunt with puncture guided by a transfemorally placed intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) probe and use of a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)-covered stent-graft. MATERIALS AND METHODS: In five swine, transjugular access was used to perform a direct puncture from the IVC to the portal vein with use of a modified Rosch-Uchida Portal Access set directed with real-time IVUS (9 MHz) introduced from a transfemoral venous approach. The direct intrahepatic portocaval shunt (DIPS) was then created with single or overlapping PTFE-covered Palmaz ***stents*** placed through a 10-F ***sheath*** and dilated to a diameter of 8 mm. Follow-up was performed with transhepatic portography at 2, 4, and 8 weeks. Animals were killed when

shunts occluded or at the termination of the study at 8 weeks. Gross and microscopic histologic study was performed on sacrificed animals. A similar technique was used to create DIPS in five patients with intractable ascites, with follow-up by US and venography. RESULTS: All experimental DIPS created in swine were created without complications. Portal vein punctures were achieved in four of five swine on the first or second pass of the needle. Follow-up transhepatic portography at 2 weeks demonstrated occlusion of two shunts, both explained by technical reasons at sacrifice. At 4 and 8 weeks, the remaining three shunts were patent on portography. Histology showed a thin neointimal lining with no significant tissue ingrowth or hyperplasia. Clinically, in five patients, successful puncture of the portal vein from the IVC was achieved in one to three passes. Creation of DIPS led to a reduction of mean portosystemic gradient from 18-29 mm Hg (mean, 24 mm Hg) to 9-10 mm Hg (mean, 9 mm Hg). One patient died of liver failure 2 days after creation of DIPS. The other four patients were doing well 2-15 months (mean, 8 months) after the procedure, with patency confirmed by US and venography. CONCLUSION: Creation of DIPS is technically feasible, and the direct IVC-to-portal-vein puncture can be done accurately with real-time IVUS guidance. Further studies and longer follow-up are necessary to determine if the short length of the PTFE-covered stent-graft and avoidance of the hepatic vein will increase the long-term patency compared to standard transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt creation.

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: **2000:161180 HCAPLUS**
DOCUMENT NUMBER: **132:199080**
TITLE: **Drug delivery device for stent**
INVENTOR(S): **Yang, Dachuan; Wang, Lixiao**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Scimed Life Systems, Inc., USA**
SOURCE: **PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.**
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: **English**
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000012147	A1	20000309	WO 1999-US19697	19990831
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2338788	AA	20000309	CA 1999-2338788	19990831
EP 1119379	A1	20010801	EP 1999-946670	19990831
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-145707 A 19980902
WO 1999-US19697 W 19990831

AB A device adapted for mounting on a ***stent*** , the device comprising a ***sheath*** being made of polymeric material that includes drugs such as radioactive agent(s) for delivery to an implant site. The sheath includes a main body of a generally tubular shape, and may include mounting means for attaching same to the stent. The device may have a slit, and may comprise a helical coil, a cylinder or any other suitable shape or design which fits a particular stent. The sheath may include a coating or coatings contg. drugs, surgical adhesives or a combination

thereof.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:236449 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:295878
TITLE: Polyethylene oxide-branch-containing polymer-coated antibacterial moldings
INVENTOR(S): Murakami, Mutsuo; Tanahashi, Kazuhiro; Kawanami, Osamu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10101828	A2	19980421	JP 1996-258578	19960930

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-258578 19960930
AB The title moldings, e.g., ***catheters*** , tubes, ***sheath*** , artificial veins, drink containers, etc., are prepd. by coating bactericides derived from polymers having polyethylene oxide branch or their blends with synthetic resins (e.g., polyurethanes, PVC, polyamides, polyethylene).

L36 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:168582 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:162333
TITLE: Flexible, adjustable plastic holders with single or equidistantly embedded ***catheters*** or ***sheaths*** for introduction of ***catheters*** for radiation therapy
INVENTOR(S): Kronholz, Hans; Schmilowski, Michael; Anders, Christine; Brathun, Reinhold; Heinrich, Lothar; Willich, Normann
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Huels Ag, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19526680	A1	19970123	DE 1995-19526680	19950721

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19526680 19950721
AB Flexible plastic holders for single or multiple embedded ***catheters*** or ***catheter*** ***sheaths*** , for use in radiation therapy (esp. brachytherapy) of tumors by the afterloading method, are provided with an embedded plastic fiber reinforcing material on the side opposite that exposed to radiation. The reinforcing material prevents tearing of the holder and permits suturing the holder to surrounding tissue.

L36 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:374922 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:142682
TITLE: Biphasic material for multi-parameter catheters
INVENTOR(S): Crane, Barry C.; Hendry, Stuart P.; Irvine, Michael P.; Markle, David R.; Paterson, William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biomedical Sensors, Ltd., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9501218	A1	19950112	WO 1994-IB112	19940519
W: AU, CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9466867	A1	19950124	AU 1994-66867	19940519
EP 706418	A1	19960417	EP 1994-914526	19940519
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08507470	T2	19960813	JP 1994-503377	19940519
EP 891807	A2	19990120	EP 1998-201837	19940519
EP 891807	A3	19990512		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 11056825	A2	19990302	JP 1998-98799	19940519
US 5618587	A	19970408	US 1994-350867	19941207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1993-85844 19930630
EP 1994-914526 19940519
JP 1995-503377 19940519
WO 1994-IB112 19940519

AB A biphasic material comprises a layer of microporous hydrophobic substance having micropores which are filled with a hydrophilic substance which when hydrated forms a gel and allows the passage of water-bound ions. The biphasic material is used in a multi-parameter catheter for introducing into the blood vessels of a patient and detg. an analyte in the blood. Prepn. of a hydrophilic polyacrylamide-filled porous fibers made of PTFE are disclosed. Schematic drawing of a multi-parameter ***catheter*** having an outer ***sheath*** embodying a biphasic membrane and also a device for introducing the catheter into a patient's blood vessel is depicted.

L36 ANSWER 18 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94027729 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994027729
TITLE: Simulation of ***balloon*** ***catheter*** ***sheath*** filling during its inflation.
AUTHOR: Giniyatullin A.G.; Gimadiev R.S.
SOURCE: Biomedical Engineering, (1993) 27/2 (93-96).
ISSN: 0006-3398 CODEN: BIOEAF
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LANGUAGE: English

L36 ANSWER 19 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92333798 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992333798
TITLE: Percutaneous polymeric stents in porcine coronary arteries: Initial experience with polyethylene terephthalate stents.
AUTHOR: Murphy J.G.; Schwartz R.S.; Edwards W.D.; Camrud A.R.; Vlietstra R.E.; Holmes Jr. D.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cardiovasc. Dis./Internal Med. Div., 200 First Street S.W.,Rochester, MN 55905, United States
SOURCE: Circulation, (1992) 86/5 (1596-1604).
ISSN: 0009-7322 CODEN: CIRCAZ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
009 Surgery
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Background. To test the feasibility of percutaneous deployment of intracoronary polymeric stents, a prototype polyethylene terephthalate (PET) stent and a catheter-based delivery system were developed. Methods and Results. Polymeric stents were deployed in the coronary arteries of 11 Yucatan swine: six stents were placed in the left anterior descending coronary artery, four stents were placed in the circumflex artery, and one stent was placed in the right coronary artery. Stent deployment was achieved by withdrawal of an outer delivery ***sheath*** , thus allowing the PET ***stent*** to self-expand to a preformed configuration. Two animals died during surgery, one during stent placement and the other several hours after implantation due to intracoronary thrombus formation. Two animals were electively sacrificed within 24 hours of stent implant to examine the adequacy of stent deployment within the coronary vessel. The remaining seven animals survived until the termination of the study 4-6 weeks later. Light microscopic examination of the stented vessels showed an extensive neointimal proliferative response with vessel occlusion in all animals who survived initial stent placement. There were two distinct types of histological responses to the PET stent - a chronic foreign body inflammatory response around the stent tines and a neointimal proliferative response in the center of the occluded vessel lumen. The histological response seen in the central area of the vessel was morphologically similar to that seen in patients with restenosis after successful percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, whereas the morphological response seen at the periphery of the stent tine was similar to that exhibited by a chronic foreign body reaction and was not typical of that seen in a restenosis lesion. A ventricular aneurysm also developed in the area of myocardium that was previously supplied by the occluded vessel. Conclusions. This study demonstrates that percutaneous deployment of polymeric stents in the coronary arteries is technically feasible. The use of PET polymer was associated with an intense proliferative neointimal response that resulted in complete vessel occlusion. Histological examination of the stented segments of the vessel revealed no evidence that dissection of the vessel wall had occurred at the time of initial stent deployment. Although the PET polymer was of similar quality to that used in the manufacture of balloon angioplasty catheters, a toxic chemical or contaminant effect cannot be completely excluded as the stimulus to

intimal proliferation. This finding may have relevance to the selection of materials for use as intravascular devices.

L36 ANSWER 28 OF 29 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82110607 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82110607 PubMed ID: 6459726
TITLE: Angioplasty through aortofemoral graft: use of ***catheter*** -introducer ***sheath*** .
AUTHOR: Shaver R W; Soong J
SOURCE: AJR. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY, (1982 Jan) 138 (1) 168-9.
Journal code: 7708173. ISSN: 0361-803X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198203
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900317
Last Updated on STN: 19900317
Entered Medline: 19820313

Titles Only

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:589835 HCAPLUS
DN 135:168082
TI ***Coating*** compositions for thermal-insulating layer formation, thermal-insulating sheets and decorative sheets therefrom

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:432868 HCAPLUS
DN 135:48260
TI Properties and uses of polymer-crosslinked scaly laminated foliar silica particles that can be functionally ***coated***

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:24479 HCAPLUS
DN 134:58007
TI Waterproof and thermally insulating white elastic ***coatings***

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:388668 HCAPLUS
DN 133:22476
TI Flexible antithrombotic heat-resistant molding materials and medical goods

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:751720 HCAPLUS
DN 132:4112
TI Thermal-insulating paint with good light energy reflective and long wave radiative properties

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:292559 HCAPLUS
DN 130:329202
TI Polymer-based compliant tissue sealants

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:739624 HCAPLUS
DN 128:23769
TI Artificial stones and their manufacture

L22 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1994:56842 HCAPLUS
DN 120:56842
TI Carbohydrate-containing gas ***barrier*** ***coating*** compositions for elastomeric toy ***balloons***

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1993:40565 HCAPLUS
DN 118:40565
TI High-strength film materials and ***balloons*** therefrom

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1992:181210 HCAPLUS
DN 116:181210
TI ***Catheters*** suitable for drug administration

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1988:466070 HCAPLUS
DN 109:66070

TI Solid-state ion sensor containing redox ***barrier*** , and ion-selective layers

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 9 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 2002448164 MEDLINE
TI Optimization of local methylprednisolone delivery to inhibit inflammatory reaction and neointimal hyperplasia of ***coated*** coronary ***stents*** .

L28 ANSWER 5 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000378580 EMBASE
TI ***Balloon*** occlusion of a major branch during pulse infusion thrombolysis (PIT) for direction of embolism: ***Case*** report.

L28 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:477060 HCAPLUS
DN 136:221657
TI Optimization of local methylprednisolone delivery to inhibit inflammatory reaction and neointimal hyperplasia of ***coated*** coronary ***stents***

L28 ANSWER 7 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1994:517472 BIOSIS
TI Evaluation of silver ***coated*** peritoneal ***catheters*** as a ***barrier*** to early exit site infection in rats.

L28 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1994:663557 HCAPLUS
DN 121:263557
TI Inhibition of Staphylococci by vancomycin absorbed on tridodecylmethyl ammonium chloride- ***coated*** intravenous ***catheter***

L28 ANSWER 9 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1987:332565 BIOSIS
TI A POVIDONE IODINE OUTLET ***TUBE*** ***BARRIER*** TO REDUCE ***CATHETER*** -ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS.

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 18 MEDLINE
AN 70042188 MEDLINE
TI Contamination of commercially ***packaged*** urinary ***catheter*** kits with the pseudomonad EO-1.

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2000:304398 BIOSIS
TI Cardboard ***package*** for holding ***catheters*** .

L30 ANSWER 12 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1999:70022 BIOSIS
TI ***Package*** for sphincterotome or ***catheter*** including structure maintaining shape of distal tip.

L30 ANSWER 15 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:210974 HCAPLUS
TI ***Packaging*** method of tip/chip inductor and tip/chip transformer and tip/chip ***balloon*** transformer and tip/chip toroidal coil and double tuning circuit and tip/chip inductor and methods for coordination of tuning frequency of double tuning circuit. [Machine Translation].

L30 ANSWER 16 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1982:446927 HCAPLUS
DN 97:46927
TI LIMS instrument ***package*** (LIP) ***balloon*** experiment: Nimbus 7 satellite correlative temperature, ozone, water vapor, and nitric acid measurements

L30 ANSWER 17 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1978:428140 HCAPLUS
DN 89:28140
TI ***Balloon*** -borne ion sampling ***package***

L30 ANSWER 18 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1978:409442 HCAPLUS
DN 89:9442
TI ***Balloon*** -borne ion sampling ***package***

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2003049782 EMBASE
TI Intravascular ultrasound-guided direct intrahepatic portacaval shunt: Description of technique and technical refinements.

L36 ANSWER 4 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 2001034475 MEDLINE
TI Treatment of refractory benign biliary stenoses in liver transplant patients by placement and retrieval of a temporary stent-graft: work in progress.

L36 ANSWER 5 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 2001147366 MEDLINE
TI [Contrast medium echocardiography-assisted pericardial drainage]. Kontrastmittelechokardiographisch gesteuerte Perikarddrainage.

L36 ANSWER 6 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 1999425028 MEDLINE
TI Introduction of a PTFE-covered long, spiral-articulated Palmaz ***stent*** through a 10-F ***sheath*** using umbilical wrapping technique.

L36 ANSWER 7 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000045956 EMBASE
TI Coronary sinus long ***sheath*** ***catheter*** system: A new device for transfemoral coronary sinus catheterization.

L36 ANSWER 9 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1998143656 EMBASE
TI Preliminary report on prediction of spinal cord ischemia in endovascular stent graft repair of thoracic aortic aneurysm by retrievable stent graft.

L36 ANSWER 11 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 1998079396 MEDLINE
TI Percutaneous endovascular stent-graft repair of iliac artery aneurysms.

L36 ANSWER 12 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96174044 EMBASE
TI A modification of the catheter method for retrieval of divided flexor

tendons.

L36 ANSWER 13 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 97118652 MEDLINE
TI Proximal stent deployment without contrast during endovascular aneurysm repair: an improved technique.

L36 ANSWER 14 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 97160279 MEDLINE
TI Percutaneous balloon-assisted aspiration thrombectomy of clotted hemodialysis access grafts.

L36 ANSWER 16 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1995:216966 BIOSIS
TI Mode of deployment of coronary Palmaz-Schatz stents after implantation with the stent delivery system: An intravascular ultrasound study.

L36 ANSWER 17 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95160331 EMBASE
TI A catheter devised for intraoperative cholangiography during laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

L36 ANSWER 20 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 92126465 MEDLINE
TI Transfemoral intraluminal graft implantation for abdominal aortic aneurysms.

L36 ANSWER 21 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
AN 91306687 MEDLINE
TI Penetration forces in cannulation of the dorsal veins of the hand: I. A comparison between polyurethane (Insyte) and polytetrafluoroethylene (Venflon) cannulae. Results of a study in volunteers compared with those from an in vitro study.

L36 ANSWER 22 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 90167803 MEDLINE
TI Assessment of the "long ***sheath*** " technique for percutaneous aortic ***balloon*** valvuloplasty.

L36 ANSWER 23 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AN 87008696 MEDLINE
TI Prevention of thrombosis of central venous catheters.

L36 ANSWER 24 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
AN 85081168 MEDLINE
TI Continuous axillary block through an indwelling Teflon catheter.

L36 ANSWER 25 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 84253735 MEDLINE
TI Rapid access for emergency dialysis.

L36 ANSWER 26 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 84044935 MEDLINE
TI Percutaneous insertion of a cuffed catheter with a long subcutaneous tunnel for intravenous hyperalimentation.

L36 ANSWER 27 OF 29 MEDLINE

AN 83248155 MEDLINE
TI Catheter angiography through prosthetic vascular grafts using a Teflon sheath.

L36 ANSWER 29 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 73206551 MEDLINE
TI The development of fibrin ***sheath*** on indwelling venous ***catheters*** .

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File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2003/Mar W1
Set     Items   Description
S1     109822   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2          3   ZERO()ABSORPTION
S3      58177   BARRIER? ?
S4       1740   PREVENT???(7N)(ABSORB??? OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PER-
            MEAT?)
S5     331540   BLOCK???
S6     100478   SHEATH? ? OR COVER???
S7     141239   JACKET? ? OR SLEEV???? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES OR -
            TUBULAR OR TUBELINK OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING
S8          0   S1 AND S2
S9         64   S1 AND S3:S5(5N)S6:S7
S10     11596   POLYOLEFIN? ? OR POLYURETHANE? ? OR CELLULOSIC? ? OR POLYE-
            STER? ? OR POLYAMIDE? ?
S11         0   POLY()HEXAMETHYLENE()ISOPHTHALAMIDE()TEREPHTHALAMIDE
S12       225   POLYETHYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S13         0   POLY()HYDROXY()AMIDE()ETHER? ?
S14         5   ACRYLONITRILE()STYRENE
S15        22   STYRENE()ACRYLONITRILE
S16         0   RUBBER()MODIFIED()ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S17         2   ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S18      2072   POLY()METHYL()METHACRYLATE OR POLYMETHYL()METHACRYLATE
S19        18   LIQUID()CRYSTAL()POLYMER? ?
S20         1   POLYPHENYLENE()SUL??IDE OR POLY()PHENYLENE()SUL??IDE
S21         3   POLYPHENYLENE()(SULFIDE? ? OR SULPHIDE? ?)
S22      1628   POLYCARBONATE? ?
S23      2043   POLYVINYL()ALCOHOL? ? OR POLY()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S24         0   POLYETHYLENE()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S25         0   ALIPHATIC()POLYKETONE? ?
S26        14   POLYKETONE? ?
S27       940   POLYSULFONE? OR POLYSULPHONE? ?
S28         0   (POLYESTER OR POLYURETHANE OR POLYCARBONATE)()(SULFONE? ? -
            OR SULPHONE? ?)
S29     48411   METAL
S30      6764   METALLIC
S31         0   POLY()3()HYDROXYOXETANE
S32         0   POLYAMINO()ETHER? ? OR POLY()AMINO()ETHER? ?
S33       476   (POLY()VINYLIDENE OR POLYVINYLIDENE)()(CHLORIDE OR FLUORIDE)
S34         6   (POLYVINYL OR POLY()VINYL)()FLUORIDE? ?
S35        24   POLYCHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE OR POLY()CHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE
S36       342   ETHYL()CELLULOSE
S37       245   CELLULOSE()(NITRATE OR ACETATE()BUTYRATE)
S38       476   METHYL()CELLULOSE
S39         0   POLYETHEYLEN()2()6()NAPHTHALENE()DICARBOXYLATE
S40         0   POLYETHYLENE()2()6
S41        33   POLYBUTYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S42       116   NYLON()6()(6 OR 10)
S43         0   AROMATIC()NYLON
S44         3   S9 AND S10:S38
S45        24   S1 AND S3:S5 AND S6:S7 AND S10:S43
S46        21   S45 NOT (S9 OR S44)
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44/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09461208 97378498 PMID: 9234103
Initial experience with the Cragg Endopro System 1 for intraluminal treatment of peripheral vascular disease.
Henry M; Amor M; Ethevenot G; Henry I; Abdelwahab W; Leborgne E; Allaoui M
Polyclinique d'Essey-les-Nancy, France.
Journal of endovascular surgery : the official journal of the International Society for Endovascular Surgery (UNITED STATES) Sep 1994, 1 p31-43, ISSN 1074-6218 Journal Code: 9500580
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
PURPOSE: To evaluate the safety and efficacy of a new covered **stent** , the Cragg Endopro System 1, for intraluminal treatment of peripheral vascular disease in the iliac and femoropopliteal arteries. METHODS: Forty symptomatic patients with predominantly lengthy stenotic (24) or occlusive (13) lesions or aneurysms (3) in the iliac (19), femoral (19), or popliteal (2) arteries were treated percutaneously with **balloon** angioplasty followed by implantation of the self-expanding nitinol Cragg **stent** covered by a woven **polyester** fabric coated with low-molecular-weight heparin. The mean length of femoropopliteal lesions was 13.0 +/- 1.8 cm, as compared to 6.7 +/- 0.8 cm ($p < 0.01$) for iliac lesions. Mean percent stenosis was 89% +/- 2% with no significant difference between the arterial segments. RESULTS: With a total of 52 covered **stents** implanted, technical success was achieved in 98% (39/40 patients). One tortuous femoral artery aneurysm was not satisfactorily excluded to prevent leakage. Clinical success was seen in all patients with demonstrable improvements in the claudication stage and the ankle-brachial index from a mean 0.54 to 0.92. Three local complications (one hematoma, two false aneurysms) required surgical repair. One distal embolism, one acute thrombosis, and three subacute thromboses were encountered and successfully treated by thrombolysis and/or surgery. One patient with two iliac **stents** developed contralateral common iliac artery occlusion from a **stent** partially obstructing the aorta; placement of a **covered stent** in the **blocked** artery re-established normal flow. Over an 8-month follow-up with arteriographic re-examination, all iliac **stents** remained patent. At the femoropopliteal level, two **stents** were occluded at 4 months; one was successfully dilated, but the other required surgical bypass grafting. A third patient developed a stenotic lesion proximal to the **stent** ; dilation restored adequate inflow to the **stent** . CONCLUSIONS: The Cragg Endopro System 1 appears to be effective as an "internal bypass" for iliac and femoropopliteal occlusive disease. More complications and restenosis were seen in femoropopliteal implantations; however, a change in postoperative medication may improve these results. Long-term results will determine if the Cragg Endopro System 1 can achieve a patency equal to conventional bypass grafting.
Record Date Created: 19970903

44/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08303843 95063036 PMID: 7526414
Covered, expandable esophageal metallic stent **tubes: experiences in 119 patients.**

Song H Y; Do Y S; Han Y M; Sung K B; Choi E K; Sohn K H; Kim H R; Kim S H ; Min Y I

Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

Radiology (UNITED STATES) Dec 1994, 193 (3) p689-95, ISSN 0033-8419 Journal Code: 0401260

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

PURPOSE: To study fluoroscopic placement of covered expandable **stent** tubes in patients with esophagogastric strictures. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Under fluoroscopic guidance, 132 **stent** tubes were placed in 116 patients with malignant neoplasm; four, in three patients with benign lesions. All patients had aphagia or dysphagia to soft food or liquid. RESULTS: After placement (successful in 100% of cases), 93 (78%) of the patients could ingest solid food; 24 (20%), soft food. Complications in the 119 patients included **blockage** in 13, **stent tube** migration in 12, gastroesophageal reflux in nine, severe pain in nine, and delayed massive bleeding in four. Most major complications were managed by means of a **balloon catheter** , a second **stent** tube, or analgesics. One hundred four patients died 2-80 weeks after **stent** placement. CONCLUSION: Treatment with placement of a covered expandable **stent** tube is effective in most patients with dysphagia due to malignant esophogastric strictures and is less effective in patients with benign strictures.

Record Date Created: 19941221

46/7,K/8

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09934526 98353931 PMID: 9689506

Preliminary results of a new covered **biliary** metal stent **for malignant biliary obstruction.**

Shim C S; Lee Y H; Cho Y D; Bong H K; Kim J O; Cho J Y; Kim Y S; Lee J S; Lee M S; Hwang S G; Shin K M

Division of Gastroenterology, College of Medicine, Soon Chun Hyang University, Seoul, Korea. schidr@hosp.sch.ac.kr

Endoscopy (GERMANY) May 1998, 30 (4) p345-50, ISSN 0013-726X Journal Code: 0215166

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

BACKGROUND AND STUDY AIMS: The biliary **stents** in current use have a tendency to be **blocked**, so we designed a self-expandable **metal stent covered** with **polyurethane** to overcome the risk of tumor ingrowth of uncovered self-expandable **metal stents**. To evaluate the success and the effectiveness of the new membrane-**covered** self-expandable **metal stent** (**co**vered modified Gianturco biliary **stent**), we studied patients with biliary obstruction caused by biliopancreatic carcinoma. PATIENTS AND METHODS: We retrospectively evaluated 47 patients with malignant biliary obstruction to receive either a newly developed self-expandable **metal stent covered** with **polyurethane** (21 cases) or an uncovered **metal stent** (Strecker **stent** or Wallstent, 26 cases) by the endoscopic transpapillary route. RESULTS: The success rate of **stent** insertion and drainage effect of **stent** showed no statistical difference in patients with a new membrane-**covered** self-expandable **metal stent** compared with those with an uncovered **metal stent** (90.4% vs. 88.5%, P > 0.05; and 100%

vs. 95.6%, P > 0.05, respectively). The median patency of the **stent** was slightly prolonged in patients with a membrane-**covered** self-expandable **metal stent**, but there was no statistical difference between two groups (267 vs. 233 days, P > 0.05). The rate of early complication related to **stent** insertion showed no significant difference between the two groups. During the follow-up period, **stent** occlusion due to tumor ingrowth occurred in two patients (10.5%) in the membrane-**covered**, self-expandable **stent** group, compared with six patients (26.1%) in the uncovered **metal stent** group. The membrane-**covered metal stent** was removed successfully and a polyethylene **stent** was reinserted in one patient who had developed tumor overgrowth. CONCLUSIONS: A new, membrane-**covered**, self-expandable **metal stent** has a tendency towards better long-term patency than the uncovered **metal stent**, and it can effectively prevent tumor ingrowth into the **stent**. Also it is possible to remove an occluded membrane-**covered stent**. However, a case-controlled study, including a larger patient number, and long-term follow-up are needed.
Record Date Created: 19981021

46/7,K/11

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09252514 97154634 PMID: 9001352

Palliative therapy using polyurethane-covered **self-expandable** metallic stents **for malignant esophageal strictures: experiences in six patients.**

Kato M; Saji S; Kanematsu M; Hoshi H; Ishiguchi T; Kunieda K; Takao H; Sugiyama Y
Second Department of Surgery, Gifu University School of Medicine.
Japanese journal of clinical oncology (JAPAN) Dec 1996, 26 (6) p461-4, ISSN 0368-2811 Journal Code: 0313225
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

To evaluate the utility and limitations of palliative stenting with **polyurethane - covered** self-expandable **metallic stents**, 6 patients (3 males and 3 females ranging in age from 58-85 [mean 72.1] years) with malignant esophageal strictures were treated with these **stents** between April 1993 and October 1995. Three had esophageal carcinoma, two had gastric carcinoma and one had lung carcinoma. Song-type self-expandable **metallic stents** were inserted by intubation under local laryngeal anesthesia. A retriever was attached in 4 **stents** and an anti-reflux mechanism was attached in 2 **stents** placed over the esophagocardiac strictures. The **stents** were placed successfully in all patients, and no major complication related to intubation was encountered. All the **stents** fully expanded within 3 days after insertion. The grade of dysphagia was improved in 5 (83%) of the 6 patients. One **stent** was extracted using a retriever in one patient with no improvement. No reflux symptoms were observed in 2 patients whom received **stents** with an anti-reflux mechanism. No **blockage** of the **stent** due to food impaction or secondary stricture occurred in any patient during the observation period. One **stent** migrated into the stomach in one patient 27 days after insertion. Esophageal stenting with **polyurethane - covered** self-expandable **metallic stents** is a relatively safe and effective palliation for malignant esophageal strictures.
Record Date Created: 19970204

46/7,K/13

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08927023 96280493 PMID: 8677983

Prevention of biliary stent **clogging: a clinical review.**

Libby E D; Leung J W

Division of Gastroenterology, New England Medical Center, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston 02111, Massachusetts, USA.

American journal of gastroenterology (UNITED STATES) Jul 1996, 91 (7) p1301-8, ISSN 0002-9270 Journal Code: 0421030

Comment in Am J Gastroenterol. 1997 Mar;92(3) 542-3; Comment in PMID 9068500

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Endoscopic stenting is a well established treatment for obstructive jaundice. The major complication of the technique is late **stent blockage**, which results from bacterial biofilm and sludge deposition. Numerous approaches to overcoming this problem have been proposed. Large diameter **stents** can provide longer patency, but they do not prevent **blockage** indefinitely. Although many plastics have been investigated for resistance to biofilm adherence, there is no convincing evidence that any material prevents clogging in vivo. Changes in **stent** design and placement techniques to prevent bacterial colonization may provide more lasting effects. Long term antibiotic prophylaxis offers an intriguing possibility for prolonging **stent** patency. However, its efficacy remains uncertain, and more studies are required to assess timing, dosage, and the optimal spectrum of antibacterial **coverage**. **Metal stent** designs now permit delivery of larger diameters; these must be improved to prevent tumor ingrowth and to allow subsequent **stent** removal. In summary, our understanding of the behavior of bacterial biofilm and its role in **stent blockage** has improved, but we are still searching for methods to maintain **stent** function indefinitely. (59 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 19960809

titles only

46/6/7
10126131 99128917 PMID: 9930056
Percutaneous closure of secundum atrial septal defect with a new self centering device ("angel wings").
Nov 1998

46/6/9
09756004 98174517 PMID: 9513331
Placement of self-expanding metallic stents **in the stenotic trachea and bronchus under the support of gas exchange by extracorporeal lung assist (ECLA)]**
Feb 1998

46/6/10
09711243 98127912 PMID: 9468394
Treatment of aortoiliac aneurysms with use of single-piece tapered stent **-grafts.**
Jan-Feb 1998

46/6/15
08589337 95346956 PMID: 7621479
Overdrainage and shunt technology. A critical comparison of programmable, hydrostatic and variable-resistance valves and flow-reducing devices.
Apr 1995

46/6/17
08296914 95055265 PMID: 7965876
Continuous regional analgesia by intraneural block : **effect on postoperative opioid requirements and phantom limb pain following amputation.**
Aug 1994

46/6/19
07956636 94091855 PMID: 8267431
Indications for an expandable metallic stent **for tracheobronchial stenosis.**
Dec 1993

46/6/20
07614881 93134041 PMID: 8421737
Complete obstruction of the nasolacrimal system. Part II. Treatment with expandable metallic stents .
Feb 1993

46/6/21
07093393 92026178 PMID: 1928165
The pathogenesis and epidemiology of catheter **-related infection with pulmonary artery Swan-Ganz** catheters : **a prospective study utilizing molecular subtyping.**
Sep 16 1991

```
File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Mar W1
File  73:EMBASE 1974-2003/Mar W1
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Feb W4
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Feb W4
File   6:NTIS 1964-2003/Mar W1
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Feb W4
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Feb W4
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jan
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Mar W1
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Mar W1
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Feb
Set     Items   Description
S1     376609   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2        184   ZERO()ABSORPTION
S3     543263   BARRIER? ?
S4      10152   PREVENT???(7N)(ABSORB??? OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PER-
             MEAT?)
S5    1570881   BLOCK???
S6    1084796   SHEATH? ? OR COVER???
S7    1445482   JACKET? ? OR SLEEV???? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES OR -
            TUBULAR OR TUBELINK OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING
S8          0   S1 AND S2
S9        226   S1 AND S3:S5(5N)S6:S7
S10    234682   POLYOLEFIN? ? OR POLYURETHANE? ? OR CELLULOSIC? ? OR POLYE-
            STER? ? OR POLYAMIDE? ?
S11         0   POLY()HEXAMETHYLENE()ISOPHTHALAMIDE()TEREPHTHALAMIDE
S12     12848   POLYETHYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S13        11   POLY()HYDROXY()AMIDE()ETHER? ?
S14       649   ACRYLONITRILE()STYRENE
S15      2620   STYRENE()ACRYLONITRILE
S16         0   RUBBER()MODIFIED()ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S17       209   ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S18     44162   POLY()METHYL()METHACRYLATE OR POLYMETHYL()METHACRYLATE
S19     18082   LIQUID()CRYSTAL()POLYMER? ?
S20       377   POLYPHENYLENE()SUL??IDE OR POLY()PHENYLENE()SUL??IDE
S21      2892   POLYPHENYLENE()(SULFIDE? ? OR SULPHIDE? ?)
S22     41327   POLYCARBONATE? ?
S23     27202   POLYVINYL()ALCOHOL? ? OR POLY()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S24        18   POLYETHYLENE()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S25       210   ALIPHATIC()POLYKETONE? ?
S26      2015   POLYKETONE? ?
S27     12239   POLYSULFONE? OR POLYSULPHONE? ?
S28        53   (POLYESTER OR POLYURETHANE OR POLYCARBONATE)()(SULFONE? ? -
            OR SULPHONE? ?)
S29   2506361   METAL
S30    651697   METALLIC
S31        10   POLY()3()HYDROXYOXETANE
S32        12   POLYAMINO()ETHER? ? OR POLY()AMINO()ETHER? ?
S33     15341   (POLY()VINYLIDENE OR POLYVINYLIDENE)()(CHLORIDE OR FLUORIDE)
S34       600   (POLYVINYL OR POLY()VINYL)()FLUORIDE? ?
S35       812   POLYCHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE OR POLY()CHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE
S36      2923   ETHYL()CELLULOSE
S37      4751   CELLULOSE()(NITRATE OR ACETATE()BUTYRATE)
S38      3476   METHYL()CELLULOSE
S39         0   POLYETHEYLEN()2()6()NAPHTHALENE()DICARBOXYLATE
S40       106   POLYETHYLENE()2()6
```

S41	2028	POLYBUTYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S42	11216	NYLON()6()(6 OR 10)
S43	23	AROMATIC()NYLON
S44	12	S9 AND S10:S38
S45	105	S1 AND S3:S5 AND S6:S7 AND S10:S43
S46	93	S45 NOT (S9 OR S44)
S47	12	S9 AND S10:S43
S48	7	RD (unique items)
S49	35	S1 AND S3:S5 AND S6:S7 AND (S10:S28 OR S31:S43)
S50	35	S49 NOT S47
S51	20	RD (unique items)
S52	20	Sort S51/ALL/PY,D

52/7,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.
03356326 Genuine Article#: NX534 Number of References: 37
Title: NEW FLUORINATED OXAZOLINE BLOCK -COPOLYMER LOWERS THE ADHESION OF PLATELETS ON POLYURETHANE SURFACES
Author(s): KAKU M; GRIMMINGER LC; SOGAH DY; HAYNIE SL
Corporate Source: DUPONT CO INC,EXPTL STN/WILMINGTON//DE/19898
Journal: JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE PART A-POLYMER CHEMISTRY, 1994, V32, N11 (AUG), P2187-2192
ISSN: 0887-624X
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: We have prepared an amphiphilic oxazoline **block** copolymer of hydrophilic poly (2-methyl-2-oxazoline) and hydrophobic poly[2-(2-perfluorooctyl)ethyl-2-oxazoline] chains. By controlling the length and composition of polymer chains, we found that this fluorinated **block** copolymer can be readily dissolved in water. Furthermore, we can achieve a stable surface coating of the fluorinated **block** copolymer by dissolving the copolymer in water, then coating the aqueous copolymer solution onto surfaces of nonwater-soluble polymers. This is a simple and useful method of modifying the surface character of polymer substrates. We have found that the polyether urethane (PEU) coated by **block** copolymer has a different surface chemistry and biological reactivity than the uncoated PEU. From XPS analysis, we found the fluorinated copolymer was coated on PEU (atomic % of F: 31.3 on coated PEU, 0.3 on uncoated). The two surfaces have different affinities for biological molecules. Specifically, the fibrinogen adsorption on the fluorinated copolymer-coated PEU was 62 +/- 39 ng/cm2, compared to a value of 156 +/- 99 ng/cm;2 for uncoated PEU. In an ex vivo evaluation of platelet adhesion, the surface of coated PEU attached a few white cells while uncoated PEU was **cov**ered with activated platelets. (C) 1994 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

52/7,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
04198948 BIOSIS NO.: 000077024992
CEREBRAL ENDO VASCULAR BALLOON CATHETER **TECHNIQUE 1.** BALLOON CATHETER **SYSTEM AND TECHNIQUE**
AUTHOR: USAMI T; MIZUKAMI M; KAWASE T; TAZAWA T; TOGASHI O; HYODO A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. NEUROSURGERY, NAKAMURA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, S-1, W-14, CHUO-KU, SAPPORO 060.
JOURNAL: NEUROL MED-CHIR 23 (2). 1983. 131-137. 1983
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Neurologia Medico-Chirurgica
CODEN: NMCHB
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE
ABSTRACT: The authors developed a **balloon catheter** system for [human] cerebral endovascular navigation. The **balloon** is made from medical-grade silicone. Its outer diameter is 0.85 mm and its length is from 2.5 to 7.5 mm. It has a metal marker, either a silver pellet or·a small stainless steel ball, to verify the position of the **balloon** under fluoroscopic control. There are 2 types of **balloons** .sbd.detachable and non-detachable. The **catheter** is made from **polyamide** with an outer diameter of 0.63 mm and of length from 40 to 50 cm. The introducer system consists of 3 parts; an introducer **sheath** of 15 gauge (inner diameter) Teflon **tube** , a stop cock and an introducer. The introducer is Y shaped,

and has a blood reflux **blocker** and a side port for irrigation. To insert the introducer **sheath** into an arterial lumen percutaneously, a tip-bent 16 gauge Teflon needle is used coaxially. Release of the detachable **balloon** is effected by pulling off the **catheter** . Polymerizing silicone which contains fine silver powder for fluoroscopic recognition of the position and size of the **balloon** is used to fill the detachable **balloon** to prevent its deflation after detachment.

Titles Only

52/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 73)
07160221 EMBASE No: 1998034880
Treatment of aortoiliac aneurysms with use of single-piece tapered stent **-grafts**
1998

52/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 34)
05708754 Genuine Article#: WR459 Number of References: 16
Title: Use of a self-expanding vascular occluder for embolization during endovascular aortic aneurysm repair (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 19970100

52/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
10413832 BIOSIS NO.: 199699034977
Transcatheter closure of secundum atrial septal defects with the atrial septal defect occlusion system (ASDOS): Initial experience in children.
1996

52/6/10 (Item 10 from file: 94)
02752891 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0316699 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Research on blockage **mechanism in small-diameter blood vessel transplantation and its countermeasures. Aiming at improving late results. (Ministry of Education S)** , 1996

52/6/12 (Item 12 from file: 73)
05867129 EMBASE No: 1994278147
Continuous regional analgesia by intraneural block **: Effect on postoperative opioid requirements and phantom limb pain following amputation**
1994

52/6/15 (Item 15 from file: 144)
10237891 PASCAL No.: 92-0443794
Cuff cath : an initial experience of cuffed polyurethane **central venous** catheters **in children**
1992

52/6/17 (Item 17 from file: 8)
02740933
Title: New transparent and low-tensile set biocompatible thermoplastic elastomers: Polysiloxane modified polyolefin block **copolymers.**
Conference Title: Proceedings of the ACS Division of Polymeric Materials: Science and Engineering - Fall Meeting
Publication Year: 1988

52/6/19 (Item 19 from file: 6)
0810280 NTIS Accession Number: PB80-149313/XAB
Development and Evaluation of an Implantable Fuel Cell Oxygen Sensor
(Final rept. Jul 73-Sep 77)
19 Dec 79

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File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2003/Feb W3
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2003/Mar W1
File 442:AMA  Journals 1982-2003/Jun B1
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2003/Mar W2
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Mar 05
Set     Items   Description
S1      32301   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2          1   ZERO()ABSORPTION
S3      51222   BARRIER? ?
S4       1223   PREVENT???(7N)(ABSORB??? OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PER-
            MEAT?)
S5     121000   BLOCK???
S6     323587   SHEATH? ? OR COVER???
S7     104235   JACKET? ? OR SLEEV???? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES OR -
            TUBULAR OR TUBELINK OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING
S8          0   S1 AND S2
S9        203   S1 AND S3:S5(5N)S6:S7
S10      9030   POLYOLEFIN? ? OR POLYURETHANE? ? OR CELLULOSIC? ? OR POLYE-
            STER? ? OR POLYAMIDE? ?
S11         0   POLY()HEXAMETHYLENE()ISOPHTHALAMIDE()TEREPHTHALAMIDE
S12       399   POLYETHYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S13         0   POLY()HYDROXY()AMIDE()ETHER? ?
S14        21   ACRYLONITRILE()STYRENE
S15        65   STYRENE()ACRYLONITRILE
S16         0   RUBBER()MODIFIED()ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S17         0   ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S18       195   POLY()METHYL()METHACRYLATE OR POLYMETHYL()METHACRYLATE
S19       120   LIQUID()CRYSTAL()POLYMER? ?
S20         3   POLYPHENYLENE()SUL??IDE OR POLY()PHENYLENE()SUL??IDE
S21       121   POLYPHENYLENE()(SULFIDE? ? OR SULPHIDE? ?)
S22      2263   POLYCARBONATE? ?
S23       309   POLYVINYL()ALCOHOL? ? OR POLY()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S24         0   POLYETHYLENE()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S25         3   ALIPHATIC()POLYKETONE? ?
S26        20   POLYKETONE? ?
S27       311   POLYSULFONE? OR POLYSULPHONE? ?
S28         0   (POLYESTER OR POLYURETHANE OR POLYCARBONATE)()(SULFONE? ? -
            OR SULPHONE? ?)
S29     61150   METAL
S30      5240   METALLIC
S31         0   POLY()3()HYDROXYOXETANE
S32         0   POLYAMINO()ETHER? ? OR POLY()AMINO()ETHER? ?
S33       131   (POLY()VINYLIDENE OR POLYVINYLIDENE)()(CHLORIDE OR FLUORIDE)
S34        15   (POLYVINYL OR POLY()VINYL)()FLUORIDE? ?
S35         5   POLYCHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE OR POLY()CHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE
S36        12   ETHYL()CELLULOSE
S37        41   CELLULOSE()(NITRATE OR ACETATE()BUTYRATE)
S38        50   METHYL()CELLULOSE
S39         0   POLYETHEYLEN()2()6()NAPHTHALENE()DICARBOXYLATE
S40         0   POLYETHYLENE()2()6
S41        60   POLYBUTYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S42       199   NYLON()6()(6 OR 10)
S43         0   AROMATIC()NYLON
S44        32   S9 AND S10:S38
S45       458   S1 AND S3:S5 AND S6:S7 AND S10:S43
S46       426   S45 NOT (S9 OR S44)
S47      4365   DRUG? ? (S)IMPLANT?
```

S48	1	S1(S)S47 AND S9
S49	17455	S10:S28 OR S30:S43
S50	607	S1(S)S49
S51	14	S47(S)S50
S52	14	RD (unique items)

Labeling + titles Only

48/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 442)
00011841
Part III: Adult Advanced Cardiac Life Support (STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) AND EMERGENCY CARDIAC CARE (ECC))
1986;
LINE COUNT: 01321 WORD COUNT: 18234

52/8/2 (Item 2 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01826696 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54215993 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Use of the Ganciclovir Implant for the Treatment of Cytomegalovirus Retinitis in the Era of Potent Antiretroviral Therapy: Recommendations of the International AIDS Society-USA Panel.
1999
WORD COUNT: 8347 LINE COUNT: 00772
DESCRIPTORS: Cytomegalovirus infections--Drug therapy; Retinal diseases--Drug therapy; Ganciclovir--Evaluation
GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States

52/8/3 (Item 3 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01599868 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17157921 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Liability a threat to future of biomedical materials.(Topics)(Column)
1995
WORD COUNT: 1056 LINE COUNT: 00092
DESCRIPTORS: Products liability--Medical equipment; Biomedical materials--Supply and demand; Prosthesis industry--Laws, regulations, etc.
SIC CODES: 3842 Surgical appliances and supplies; 2821 Plastics materials and resins
PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 3842130 (Prosthetic Appliances); 2821000 (Plastic Materials)

52/8/8 (Item 1 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2003 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.
00050138
Intraputaminal Infusion of Nerve Growth Factor to Support Adrenal Medullary Autografts in Parkinson's Disease: One-Year Follow-up of First Clinical Trial (Article)
1991;

52/8/9 (Item 1 from file: 444)
DIALOG(R)File 444:(c) 2003 Mass. Med. Soc. All rts. reserv.
00117126
Copyright 1997 by the Massachusetts Medical Society
Treatment of Cytomegalovirus Retinitis with a Sustained-Release Ganciclovir Implant (Original Articles)
1997;

52/8/14 (Item 5 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01782141 Supplier Number: 53508135 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Spectranetics Receives FDA Conditional Approval To Test Excimer Laser in Restenosed Stents.
Jan 5, 1999
Word Count: 498
PUBLISHER NAME: PR Newswire Association, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Spectranetics Corp.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *3559581 (Semiconductor Production Equip)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUS (Business, General); BUSN (Any type of business)
NAICS CODES: 333295 (Semiconductor Machinery Manufacturing)
TICKER SYMBOLS: SPNC

```
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Mar W1
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Feb W4
File   6:NTIS 1964-2003/Mar W1
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Feb W4
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Feb W4
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jan
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Mar W1
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Mar W1
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Feb
Set     Items   Description
S1     195352   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2       9021   DRUG? ? (S) IMPLANT?
S3    3408754   HEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET? ?
             OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES
            OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING? ?
S4     439937   ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB???
             OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBU-
            ING)
S5     174229   POLYACRYLATE? ? OR POLYACRYLONITRILE? ? OR POLYSTYRENE? ? -
            OR GELATIN? ? OR AMYLOSE? ? OR PARYLENE()(C OR D OR N)
S6     246193   POLYETHYLENE? ? OR POLYVINYL()CHLORIDE OR POLY()VINYL()CHL-
            ORIDE OR POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE
S7          0   S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5:S6
S8      53579   SHEATH? ?
S9        139   S1 AND (S3 OR S8) AND S4
S10        13   S9 AND S5:S6
S11         0   S10 AND S2
S12        13   S10
S13        10   RD (unique items)
S14        10   Sort S13/ALL/PD,D
```

14/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

0072667 NTIS Accession Number: PB-168 853/XAB
Balloon Barrier **Materials**
(Final technical rept., 15 Mar 58-31 Oct 59)
Anderson, A. A. ; Morfitt, G. L.
General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. Mechanical Div.
Report No.: 1914; AFCRC-TR-60-204; AD-232 878
30 Nov 59 111p
Journal Announcement: USGRDR6606

NTIS Prices: PC A06
Contract No.: AF19(604)-3876; 80074
Accurate information is now available for both films at strain rates of 0.0004 to 0.25/in./in./sec. in the temperature range of +30 to -70C. Poisson's ratio of Mylar film, based on width versus length strain, is dependent upon the degree of extension. A value of 0.37 was found for strains up to the yield point and 0.58 at larger extensions. The falling ball toughness of 0.0005, 0.001 and 0.002 inch Mylar film has been determined based on a statistical analysis of experimental results. Mylar A, C and D films have been shown to be nearly identical in the properties of yield stress and ultimate strength at both high and low temperature and strain rate. At 60C the photochemical degradation of Mylar film proceeds more slowly in the absence of oxygen than in air. Permeability of three gauges of Mylar A film to helium gas under conditions of reduced temperature (0 to - 75C) and differential pressure (1.0 to 7.5 cm Hg) has been determined. A comparison of the stress-strain curves determined for uncoated single strands of 1600 denier Fortisan with those obtained on **polyethylene - coated** double stands indicates the highly accurate information on Fortisan load tape behavior will be obtained only by testing the entire tape. (Author)

Titles Only

14/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 144)
13423908 PASCAL No.: 98-0117586
Increased expression of membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase and preferential localization of matrix metalloproteinase-2 to the neointima of balloon **-injured rat carotid arteries**
1998

14/6/7 (Item 7 from file: 34)
05284078 Genuine Article#: VM631 Number of References: 32
Title: EFFECT OF POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE COVERING **OF PALMAZ** STENTS **ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTIMAL HYPERPLASIA IN HUMAN ILIAC ARTERIES** (

14/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 94)
01538246 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 92A0209271 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Coated **sterilized paper "Perfect Seal"**., 1992

14/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 6)
0607182 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A035 227/8/XAB
POLY-PLUS Development Program
(Final rept. 1973-1976)
Jan 77

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File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Mar 05
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2003/Feb W3
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Mar 05
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2003/Mar W1
File 442:AMA  Journals 1982-2003/Jun B1
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2003/Mar W2
Set     Items   Description
S1      42839   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2       5981   DRUG? ? (S) IMPLANT?
S3     483680   HEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET? ?
              OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES
             OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING? ?
S4     103359   ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB???
              OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBU-
             ING)
S5      10443   POLYACRYLATE? ? OR POLYACRYLONITRILE? ? OR POLYSTYRENE? ? -
             OR GELATIN? ? OR AMYLOSE? ? OR PARYLENE()(C OR D OR N)
S6      18591   POLYETHYLENE? ? OR POLYVINYL()CHLORIDE OR POLY()VINYL()CHL-
             ORIDE OR POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE
S7       5497   SHEATH? ?
S8         78   S1(S)(S3 OR S8)(S)S4
S9         81   S1(S)(S3 OR S7)(S)S4
S10         6   S9(S)S5:S6
S11         1   S2(S)S10
S12         5   S10 NOT S11
S13         5   RD (unique items)
```

11/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

00052171
High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound in the Treatment of Experimental Liver Cancer (Article)
Yang, Rong, MD; Reilly, Clarence R., MS; Rescorla, Frederick J., MD; Faught, Philip R., MD; Sanghvi, Narendra T., MS; Fry, Francis J., MS; Franklin, Thomas D., Jr, PhD; Lumeng, Lawrence, MD; Grosfeld, Jay L., MD
Archives of Surgery
1991; 126: 1002 (10)
... of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of HIFU in treating Morris hepatoma 3924A **implanted** in the livers of rats. MATERIALS AND METHODS Animals and Tumor Male ACI inbred rats...
... 100 mg/kg of body weight, delivered intramuscularly) for all surgical procedures. For intrahepatic tumor **implantation** , a 2-week-old subcutaneous growth of Morris hepatoma 3924A was used as the tumor...
... on the lvier with a No. 11 surgical blade, and a small piece of absorbable **gelatin** sponge (Gelfoam, Upjohn, Kalamazoo, Mich) was inserted into the incision site for hemostasis. When bleeding...
... and the abdomen was sutured closed. Treatment was begun on the 14th day after tumor **implantation** , by which time one spheroid tumor about 5 mm in diameter was present in all...
... or -/ 3.39 minutes. The abdomen was sutured closed after treatment. Study 1 After tumor **implantation** , 112 rats were randomly divided into two treatment groups. Group 1 (n = 56) received HIFU...
...sham procedure. Group 1 animals were treated with ultrasound on the 14th day after tumor **implantation** . After treatment, animals in each group were randomly divided into seven subgroups of eight rats...
... perfused into the hepatic artery, and white solution (MV-112) into the portal vein, via **catheters** placed in the abdominal aorta and portal vein, respectively. Curing of the silicone rubber solution...of metastases were confirmed with histopathologic methods. Study 2 Fifty-six rats underwent intrahepatic tumor **implantation** . On the 12th day after **implantation** , one liver tumor 4 to 5 mm in diameter was detected in all rats using...
... was established as the maximal tolerable dose for one injection in a preliminary study concerning **drug** toxicity. The survival time of each rat was recorded. Statistical Analysis The mean and SD...
...than those before treatment). Pathologic Changes. -- On gross pathologic examination (immediately after insonation), discrete narrow **cylinders** of necrotic gray-white tissue could be clearly discerned along the axis of the ultrasound...
...left). On the anterior surface of the liver, necrotic spots consisted of a regular matrix **covering** the tumor and some surrounding liver parenchyma (Fig 4, right). The necrotic tissue exhibited a...
... in some 21- and 28-day specimens. Samples were also examined for histopathologic changes. Intrahepatically **implanted** Morris hepatoma 3924A was arranged in nests of large polygonal cells with abundant deeply staining...
... the treated area. Liver Microangiography. -- When the tumors were about 5 mm in diameter, the **implanted** intraphepatic Morris hepatoma 3924A showed hypervascular qualities, such as irregular tortuous and convoluted arterial vessels...
... killed on day 28 had lung metastases. The lung metastasis rate 28 days after tumor **implantation** was 20.8% (five of 24 animals) in the control group and 4.2% (one...with HIFU and carmustine). Moore and co-workers /28/ also showed enhanced response of subcutaneously **implanted** Morris hepatoma

3924A when cyclophosphamide was combined with HIFU treatment (4 MHz at a peak...chemotherapy with conventional ultrasonic hyperthermia may be due to several factors: enhanced uptake or anticancer **drugs** by malignant cells through increased tumor blood flow and/or membrane permeability of the **drug** ; enhanced cytotoxicity of certain anticancer **drugs** (eg, doxorubicin hydrochloride) once the **drugs** have penetrated the cells; inhibition of the repair of malignant cells that were sublethally damaged by anticancer **drugs** ; and/or the damaging or killing of malignant cells caused by the hyperthermic or nonthermic effects. However, the interaction of HIFU ablation with anticancer **drugs** is a new research subject with many important unresolved issues: Does severe destruction of tumor cell membrane and vasculature after HIFU ablation affect the tumor-cell penetration of anticancer **drugs** ? Are the **drugs** already in tumor cells broken down under exposure to the extremely high energy and temperature...
... significant decrease of ultrasound intensity beyond the focus of the beam. Insertion of a protective **barrier** for the bowel may be a solution to this problem. Another potential concern is whether...such as isolated liver perfusion with chemotherapy agents, cryosurgery, laser surgery, regional hyperthermia, and radiation **implants** , show early promise only to fall into disfavor as results of large series are published...
...utilize a newer technology, high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), to attempt local control of an **implantable** murine hepatoma. They present histologic data to support the concept that this HIFU can indeed...
... new ultrasound system delivers intense heat that totally cured some of the animals of the **implanted** tumor, regardless of whether they received a chemoterapeutic agent. This suggests that this technique may...

Titles Only

13/8/1 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01308074 Supplier Number: 45852067 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
COVENTRY INTRODUCES NEW 12808 MULTI-PHASE CARRIER SOLVENT
Oct 11, 1995
Word Count: 265
PUBLISHER NAME: Various
COMPANY NAMES: *Coventry
EVENT NAMES: *330 (Product information)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *3842299 (Misc Medical Supplies)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUS (Business, General); BUSN (Any type of business)
NAICS CODES: 339113 (Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing)

13/8/2 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01150393 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06850566 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Biomaterials and biomedical devices. .
1988
WORD COUNT: 6060 LINE COUNT: 00656
SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph
DESCRIPTORS: Biomedical engineering--Research; Biomedical materials--Research; Prosthesis--Research; Cardiovascular instruments, Implanted--Research; Polymers in medicine--Research; Artificial organs--Research; Dental materials--Research

13/8/5 (Item 3 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2003 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.
00050487
Increased Intestinal Permeability in Endotoxic Pigs: Mesenteric Hypoperfusion as an Etiologic Factor (Article)
1991;

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File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Mar W1
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Feb W4
File   6:NTIS 1964-2003/Mar W1
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Feb W4
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Feb W4
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jan
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Mar W1
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Mar W1
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Feb
Set     Items   Description
S1     195352   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2    3447515   SHEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET?
             ? OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES
              OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR CYLIND? OR CASING?
S3     439937   ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB???
             OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBU-
            ING)
S4    1353487   DRUG? ?
S5     431442   IMPLANT?
S6          0   (EPOXY OR EPOXIES) AND BISPHENOL()A (5N)DIEPOXIDE? ?(5N)AM-
             INE()CURE
S7       1510   POLYURETHANE AND GLASS()TRANSITION()TEMPERATURE?
S8          0   POLYURETHANE AND (NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ?
              AND (HYDROCARBON? ? OR SILICONE? ? OR FLUOROSILICONE? ?)
S9        287   CELLULOSE()ACETATE AND (DS OR DEGREE(2W)SUBSTITUTION)
S10       204   OXYGEN()TRANSMISSION(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S11       329   (WATER()(VAPOR OR VAPOUR)()TRANSMISSION)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S12         0   S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S7:S11
S13         0   S1 AND S2 AND S7:S11
S14     19750   S1 AND S2
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File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2003/Feb W3
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2003/Mar W1
File 442:AMA  Journals 1982-2003/Jun B1
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2003/Mar W2
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Mar 06
Set     Items   Description
S1      34245   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2     329416   SHEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET?
              ? OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES
              OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR CYLIND? OR CASING?
S3      80563   ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB???
              OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBU-
              ING)
S4     493073   DRUG? ?
S5      34531   IMPLANT?
S6          0   (EPOXY OR EPOXIES) AND BISPHENOL()A (5N)DIEPOXIDE? ?(5N)AM-
              INE()CURE
S7         27   POLYURETHANE AND GLASS()TRANSITION()TEMPERATURE?
S8          0   POLYURETHANE AND (NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ?
              AND (HYDROCARBON? ? OR SILICONE? ? OR FLUOROSILICONE? ?)
S9         31   CELLULOSE()ACETATE AND (DS OR DEGREE(2W)SUBSTITUTION)
S10        15   OXYGEN()TRANSMISSION(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S11        29   (WATER()(VAPOR OR VAPOUR)()TRANSMISSION)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S12      3865   S1(10N)S2
S13         3   S12 AND S7:S11
S14         3   RD (unique items)
S15        76   (EPOXY OR EPOXIES)(10N)BISPHENOL()A
S16         0   S12 AND S15
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14/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

01501421 Supplier Number: 42114460 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CATHETER IS EASIER TO INSERT
Biomedical Materials, pN/A
June, 1991
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 594
... torque.

The inventors say that this section consists of an organic polymer or polymers with **glass transition temperatures** that are the same as, or near to, human body temperature. Preferred materials include polyurethanes, such as polyether **polyurethane** and polyester **polyurethane** . The flexible portion may also be composed of a mixture of the **polyurethane** and a thermoplastic organic polymer. These can be polyolefins, such as polyethylenes of various densities...
...and the chance of damage to the tissue is reduced.

The inventors claim that their **catheter** can be either a single lumen **tube** or a multi-lumen tube. The multi-lumen tube has functional devices such as image...

14/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

01051342 Supplier Number: 40559904 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SHAPE-MEMORY COPOLYMERS: A Rapidly Emerging Technology Nears Commercialization; Widespread Toy, Consumer, Industrial, and Biomedical Uses
High Tech Materials Alert, v5, n11, pN/A
Nov, 1988
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1289
... of alternating sections, or blocks, of two thermodynamically compatible polymer chains, each with a unique **glass** transition **temperature** (T(g)). To set an SM copolymer into a permanent shape, first heat above the...
...sheets of 1600 cm(2) SM copolymer/month. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has an inexpensive SM **polyurethane** made of a diisocyanate, a polyol, and a chain-extender. Asahi Chemical Industry has a biomedical applications. The two most promising are **catheters** and casts. A typical intravenous (IV) **catheter** is a **tube** 0.75-in. to 2.0-in. long with a wall 2-mil thick. It...
...5 min to 15 min after being positioned in the body, and it resists kinks.

Catheters --0.75-in. to 2.0-in. long **tubes** with 2-mil thick walls--use little material but sell for $1.50 to $1...

14/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 636)
05204015 Supplier Number: 83355268 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Pressure-sensitive adhesive tape.
March, 2002
Word Count: 320

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File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Mar W1
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Feb W4
File   6:NTIS 1964-2003/Mar W1
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Feb W4
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Feb W4
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jan
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Mar W1
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Mar W1
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Feb
Set     Items   Description
S1     195352   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2    3447515   SHEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET?
             ? OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES
             OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR CYLIND? OR CASING?
S3     439937   ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB???
              OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBU-
             ING)
S4    1353487   DRUG? ?
S5     431442   IMPLANT?
S6          0   (EPOXY OR EPOXIES) AND BISPHENOL()A (5N)DIEPOXIDE? ?(5N)AM-
             INE()CURE
S7       1510   POLYURETHANE AND GLASS()TRANSITION()TEMPERATURE?
S8          0   POLYURETHANE AND (NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ?
              AND (HYDROCARBON? ? OR SILICONE? ? OR FLUOROSILICONE? ?)
S9        287   CELLULOSE()ACETATE AND (DS OR DEGREE(2W)SUBSTITUTION)
S10       204   OXYGEN()TRANSMISSION(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S11       329   (WATER()(VAPOR OR VAPOUR)()TRANSMISSION)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S12        12   POLYURETHANE AND (NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ?
S13      5416   BISPHENOL()A AND (EPOXY OR EPOXIES)
S14         0   S1 AND S2 AND S12:S13
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